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News Summary

Articles on inside pages

Genetic studies of frogs have important implications for human medicine, says a scientist at the University of Michigan. But researchers may have trouble obtaining frogs in the future. Stories on Pages 3 and 4.

Members of the faculty senate at the University of California at Berkeley will decide whether they want to have a collective-bargaining agent. Story on Page 10.

Ohio State University plans to run its campus buses on a blend of diesel fuel and used cooking oil from its cafeterias. Story on Page 2.

College representatives are generally pleased with a higher-education bill approved by the Senate Committee on Labor and Human Resources. Story on Page 11.

A ban has been proposed on the use of academics and journalists as spies or informers for U. S. intelligence agencies. Story on Page 14.

A vocal advocate of defense spending is expected to take over the chairmanship of the Senate Budget Committee. Story on Page 13.

Japan and the U. S. have agreed to collaborate on a wide range of scientific research projects. Story on Page 15.

Student unrest has flared at universities in South Korea despite recent moves by the government to lift some restraints on academic freedom. Story on Page 15.

Students and faculty members at universities in Quebec are deeply divided over a proposal that the province seek political independence. Story on Page 16.

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Big Freshman Class of 2.5 Million Boosts Enrollment to 11.7 Million

Largest-ever group of 18-year-olds results in 5-pct. increase in first-time students

By Jack Magarrell

WASHINGTON

This year's freshman class at U. S. colleges and universities is nearly 5 per cent larger than that of a year ago—the biggest one-year increase since 1975.

The 2.5 million new students who showed up on campuses last fall came, for the most part, from the largest group of 18-year-olds that the country has ever had—and larger than it will have in any year in the rest of this century, according to Census Bureau projections.

From a peak of 4,292,000 in 1979, the 18-year-old age group will hit a low of 3,168,000 in 1992—a decline of 26 per cent.

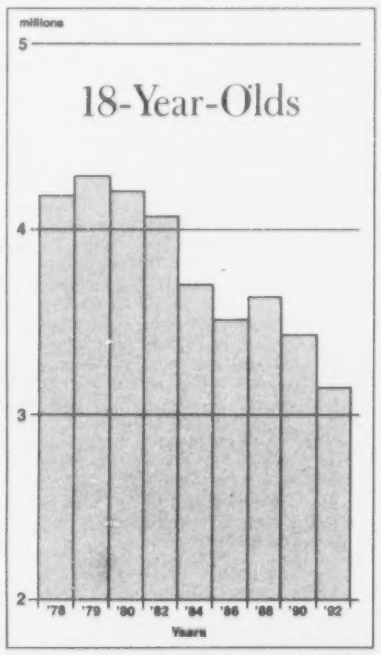
For the broader, 18-to-24 population group, the decline is not expected to begin until 1982.

The influx of freshmen last fall boosted total college enrollment to 11.7 million, an increase of 2.8 per cent over the year before.

The enrollment figures were compiled by the federal government's National Center for Education Statistics from reports from all but 15 of the 3,190 accredited colleges and universities in the U. S.

The actual increase of 2.8 per cent was larger than the estimate of 2.4 per cent made by N.C.E.S. six months ago on the basis of data from about a third of the institutions.

Total enrollment last fall at colleges and universities in the 50 states and District of Columbia was 11,569,899, compared with 11,260,092 in 1978, according to the N.C.E.S. final count. Students in Puerto Rico and other outlying areas and in military-service schools added some 155,000 more to the number of students enrolled in colleges and universities under U. S. jurisdiction last fall.



CHRONICLE CHART BY PETER H. STAFFORD
SOURCE: BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

By 1992, the U. S. will have 26 per cent fewer 18-year-olds.

The final data show that the increase in the number of first-year students was particularly strong at public colleges and universities, where 5.5 per cent more freshmen were registered than a year earlier. At private institutions, the growth in the number of first-year students was 2 per cent.

A Fact-File on fall enrollments in 1977, 1978, and 1979 appears on Page 8.

In total enrollment, the public institutions gained 2.9 per cent; the private institutions, 2.4 per cent.

For the first time, the final figures show, a majority of all college students are women. Last fall, women outnumbered men on the campuses 5.9 million to 5.7 million.

In 1979 the number of women enrolled in colleges and universities increased by 4.8 per cent over 1978, compared with an increase of only 0.7 per cent in the number of men.

Among the 2,539,000 students enrolling in college for the first time last fall, women outnumbered men by 149,000.

The largest percentage gains in enrollment last fall were made in public community colleges and private universities.

Compared with a year earlier, enroll-

Continued on Page 9, Column 1

NAIA to Become 3rd College Sports Group to Offer Championship Events for Women

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Members of the National Association of Intercollegiate Athletics have voted to begin offering championships for women in nine sports, beginning next fall.

With 79 per cent of the association's 514 members voting, 69 per cent favored a proposal that would begin the championships, add a women's division to the N.A.I.A., and commit the association to develop common rules and guidelines for administering men's and women's intercollegiate athletic programs.

Approval by two-thirds of the members voting was necessary for the proposal to pass.

The National Collegiate Athletic Association, the other major organization representing men's athletic programs, voted earlier this year to begin offering women's championships in five sports in its Divisions II and III beginning in academic 1981-82.

The Association for Intercollegiate Athletics for Women now sponsors championships for women in 17 sports. Christine Grant, president of the women's group, said last week the N.A.I.A. plan "would severely diminish championship opportunities for women students."

Women's Committee Planned

Harry Fritz, executive director of the N.A.I.A., said his organization was putting together a committee of women to plan the new championships.

The committee will be chaired by Joan Warrington, coordinator of women's athletics at Pittsburg State University in Kansas. Ms. Warrington, a former executive secretary of the Association of Intercollegiate Athletics for Women, now is a member of the executive committee of the N.A.I.A.

She said other members of the committee would include Jessie F. Banks, assistant professor of physical education at the University of Southern Colorado, and Margaret Waters, associate professor of physical education at East Texas State University. Three to five more members of the committee will be chosen from among names submitted from the N.A.I.A.'s 31 districts, Mr. Fritz said.

Ms. Warrington said that besides planning for the start-up of women's championships—the first of which probably will be in volleyball—her committee would "encourage the districts to include women at the grassroots level." She said she hoped that the committee could begin meeting in June.

Part of the proposal to establish women's championships committed N.A.I.A. "to achieve equitable and proportionate representation by men and women at all levels of governance."

Mr. Fritz said his organization had ac

Continued on Page 10, Column 1

FACT–FILE

Opening Fall Enrollments in 1977, 1978, and 1979

	Total enrollment for all institutions	Publicly controlled institutions					Privately controlled institutions				
		All students				First-time students	All students				First-time students
		Men		Women			Men		Women		
		Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time		Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	
All institutions											
1977	11,415,020	2,698,557	1,801,586	2,370,514	2,036,934	1,936,019	997,204	348,715	829,534	331,940	495,581
1978	11,391,950	2,579,748	1,776,914	2,337,695	2,148,844	1,922,057	991,967	349,205	861,201	346,376	500,341
1979	11,707,126	2,590,775	1,803,675	2,416,002	2,285,952	2,027,672	997,420	348,681	897,229	367,392	510,447
1978-79 change	+2.8%	+0.4%	+1.5%	+3.3%	+6.4%	+5.5%	+0.5%	−0.2%	+4.2%	+6.1%	+2.0%
1977-79 change	+2.5%	−3.9%	+0.1%	+1.9%	+12.2%	+4.7%	0.0%	0.0%	+0.1%	+10.7%	+3.0%
Universities											
1977	2,817,264	907,507	241,131	695,431	249,746	301,084	303,266	114,950	202,794	102,376	95,171
1978	2,804,264	890,346	240,119	702,443	252,922	302,989	303,011	108,498	207,342	99,583	96,081
1979	2,862,398	897,137	237,800	726,923	260,481	315,277	305,840	109,498	216,869	107,850	99,124
1978-79 change	+2.1%	+0.8%	−1.0%	+3.5%	+3.0%	+4.1%	+0.9%	+0.9%	+4.6%	+8.3%	+3.2%
1977-79 change	+1.6%	−1.1%	−1.4%	+4.5%	+4.3%	+4.7%	+0.8%	−4.7%	+6.9%	+5.3	+4.2%
Other 4-year institutions											
1977	4,518,772	981,292	461,654	930,830	526,969	444,276	637,792	218,202	505,698	211,344	322,493
1978	4,522,854	947,242	452,728	930,296	544,282	441,555	631,562	223,566	568,431	224,747	323,060
1979	4,594,701	950,122	443,152	954,451	556,876	452,619	636,406	224,622	593,571	235,501	330,551
1978-79 change	+1.6%	+0.3%	−2.1%	+2.6%	+2.3%	+2.5%	+0.8%	+0.5%	+4.4%	+4.8%	+2.3%
1977-79 change	+1.7%	−3.2%	−4.0%	+2.5%	+5.7%	+1.9%	−0.2%	+2.9%	+17.4%	+111.4%	+2.5%
Two-year institutions											
1977	4,078,984	809,695	1,098,801	744,253	1,260,219	1,190,679	56,146	15,599	76,051	18,220	77,917
1978	4,064,832	742,160	1,084,067	704,956	1,351,640	1,177,513	57,394	17,141	85,428	22,046	81,200
1979	4,250,027	743,516	1,122,723	734,628	1,468,595	1,259,776	55,174	14,561	86,789	24,041	80,772
1978-79 change	+4.6%	+0.2%	+3.6%	+4.2%	+8.7%	+7.0%	−3.9%	−15.1%	+1.6%	+9.0%	−0.5%
1977-79 change	+4.2%	−8.1%	+2.1%	−1.2%	+16.5%	+5.8%	−1.7%	−6.7%	+14.1%	+32.0%	+3.7%

1979 Fall Enrollment, by State

	Total enrollment for all institutions	Publicly controlled institutions					Privately controlled institutions				
		All students				First-time students	All students				First-time students
		Men		Women			Men		Women		
		Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time		Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	
Alabama	159,784	49,029	20,013	48,663	21,655	32,992	8,214	951	9,594	1,665	5,716
Alaska	20,052	2,344	5,867	2,097	9,102	3,369	112	141	104	285	161
Arizona	188,976	44,986	45,330	38,122	54,936	56,555	3,866	340	1,044	352	1,457
Arkansas	74,701	23,413	7,609	21,913	11,434	15,321	4,821	426	4,580	505	3,108
California	1,698,668	303,879	413,334	284,268	513,381	346,822	73,283	32,866	56,011	21,646	22,750
Colorado	156,100	49,177	22,526	41,581	27,036	25,683	6,359	1,936	5,260	2,225	2,666
Connecticut	156,067	23,401	19,383	25,090	28,035	20,673	18,567	12,644	16,980	11,967	11,951
Delaware	32,308	8,616	4,099	9,947	4,861	6,898	959	973	1,512	1,341	1,281
District of Columbia	87,855	2,101	4,533	2,127	6,335	3,835	22,856	15,525	21,092	13,286	7,469
Florida	395,233	80,660	69,968	79,075	94,756	64,244	32,143	9,934	21,423	7,274	15,436
Georgia	178,017	45,796	23,663	42,355	27,142	23,859	17,080	2,277	16,824	2,880	9,462
Hawaii	47,204	13,705	7,794	13,670	7,930	7,736	979	1,802	671	653	1,351
Idaho	40,661	12,079	5,057	8,808	6,234	6,414	2,756	596	4,297	834	4,249
Illinois	612,916	115,608	107,750	103,241	138,280	115,089	54,045	22,275	45,588	26,129	24,591
Indiana	228,397	58,506	30,133	50,538	34,206	39,921	23,917	4,473	19,532	7,092	13,721
Iowa	132,599	37,343	9,703	31,758	12,229	26,677	17,366	3,688	15,841	4,671	10,095
Kansas	133,360	37,603	20,398	31,988	29,262	26,003	5,504	1,071	6,042	1,492	3,970
Kentucky	135,179	35,870	15,878	35,242	23,458	21,080	9,557	2,312	9,106	3,756	6,776
Louisiana	153,812	47,789	16,047	46,097	21,216	27,723	9,741	2,080	6,194	2,648	4,017
Maine	42,912	10,657	5,172	9,089	6,623	5,983	4,714	991	4,593	1,073	3,125
Maryland	218,745	44,876	40,635	47,453	56,685	35,674	8,989	5,230	8,770	6,107	4,371
Massachusetts	396,267	47,062	30,544	51,803	41,525	43,257	81,935	33,673	75,887	33,833	45,729
Michigan	503,839	119,209	96,898	110,545	113,041	97,541	23,614	9,409	21,744	9,379	13,945
Minnesota	193,830	50,168	23,003	46,016	33,980	31,396	17,333	1,941	18,842	2,547	9,359
Mississippi	100,272	33,016	8,783	34,938	12,575	26,796	3,487	1,228	4,144	2,101	2,299
Missouri	222,046	49,859	26,047	44,888	32,526	33,024	26,075	11,393	20,267	10,991	10,941
Montana	31,906	12,153	2,279	10,766	3,517	6,060	1,085	437	1,188	481	659
Nebraska	86,446	22,746	13,286	19,360	15,796	19,833	6,292	1,461	5,808	1,697	3,917
Nevada	35,935	6,256	11,864	4,786	12,759	3,608	77	41	67	85	85
New Hampshire	42,112	8,836	2,745	8,601	3,172	5,523	8,436	2,084	6,097	2,141	4,883
New Jersey	312,460	59,656	49,171	62,579	68,646	50,938	23,972	13,771	20,304	14,361	11,389
New Mexico	56,189	18,246	7,885	15,509	11,331	8,112	1,006	812	799	601	508
New York	970,168	165,911	90,333	176,481	117,220	114,562	146,819	65,502	130,394	77,508	66,238
North Carolina	269,065	67,326	35,054	68,115	40,703	56,708	26,365	2,295	25,999	3,208	15,623
North Dakota	31,904	13,396	2,227	11,272	2,893	8,231	724	122	980	290	519
Ohio	463,548	111,763	65,337	103,597	82,026	82,544	41,279	11,610	34,890	13,046	21,729
Oklahoma	152,683	44,341	21,935	36,297	28,719	28,165	8,530	2,640	7,363	2,858	3,281
Oregon	154,597	39,418	27,921	33,725	36,679	39,453	7,475	1,679	6,158	1,542	3,211
Pennsylvania	481,347	94,040	43,348	87,901	56,954	64,603	77,018	25,913	66,627	29,546	38,658
Rhode Island	64,435	8,683	5,655	10,073	9,326	7,366	12,432	4,980	9,954	3,332	6,756
South Carolina	131,459	37,383	16,134	32,053	17,693	28,150	11,669	1,660	12,895	1,972	8,495
South Dakota	31,294	9,874	2,377	8,246	2,864	5,215	3,057	456	3,555	865	2,278
Tennessee	199,654	47,857	25,891	43,996	34,533	33,584	22,098	2,325	20,341	2,613	12,610
Texas	676,047	180,698	119,541	155,293	136,203	155,589	36,245	10,556	29,302	8,209	14,939
Utah	90,398	22,684	10,474	15,950	7,355	14,573	13,495	3,431	12,600	4,409	6,247
Vermont	29,550	5,908	1,792	6,203	3,091	3,256	5,040	676	5,725	1,115	3,119
Virginia	270,599	62,339	48,520	63,386	62,819	31,836	13,705	1,708	15,705	2,417	9,126
Washington	303,469	67,631	61,017	61,599	86,658	19,594	10,066	3,225	10,105	3,168	4,862
West Virginia	81,335	22,089	11,412	18,879	18,224	13,280	3,627	1,214	4,218	1,672	2,922
Wisconsin	255,907	72,068	38,275	67,380	45,553	59,557	12,989	3,352	12,103	4,187	6,873
Wyoming	19,490	6,424	3,116	5,313	4,637	4,511	—	—	—	—	—

SOURCE: NATIONAL CENTER FOR EDUCATION STATISTICS

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News Summary

Articles on inside pages

Colleges and universities will be charging their students an average of 10 per cent more in the coming academic year for room and board. Story on Page 2.

Ronald Reagan has tapped many academics as policy advisers in his bid for the Republican Presidential nomination and the White House. Story on Page 9.

A physicist who helped discover a new set of subatomic particles has been honored by the National Science Foundation. Story on Page 3.

Some biomedical researchers are upset about a House bill that would set spending ceilings for each of the National Institutes of Health. Story on Page 11.

Enrollment-based grants to health-professions schools would be greatly reduced under a House measure. Story on Page 12.

Congressional committees have voted to rescind $140-million appropriated for Basic Educational Opportunity Grants. Story on Page 11.

An Italian political scientist has been cleared of charges that he was involved in the kidnapping and murder of former Premier Aldo Moro. Story on Page 16.

Junior-college students in Quebec are angry because they must attend classes for an extra month. This and other Notes from Canada on Page 16.

The deferments granted to college males during the Vietnam War were not supposed to be exemptions from military service, argues Russell I. Thackrey. Article on Page 21.

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ECUADOR'S OVERCROWDED UNIVERSITIES

CHRONICLE PHOTOGRAPH BY JOHN C. PHILLIPS

Students line up to pay fees at Ecuador's Central University. Critics charge that academic quality has suffered at the institution since entrance examinations were abolished. Story on Page 15.

10,000 Iranian Students Face Deportation Under Hard-Line Policy on Visa Renewals

By Lorenzo Middleton

By next fall, as many as 10,000 Iranian students now in the United States could be ordered to return home, according to the National Association for Foreign Student Affairs.

Iranians are being told by the U. S. Immigration and Naturalization Service to leave within 30 days of the expiration of their student visas or face deportation. Although many Iranian students hold visas that are valid until their courses of study are complete, some have short-term visas that must be extended. The immigration service has adopted a "hard line" policy of not renewing visas when they expire.

In a related development, Canada announced that it will admit no Iranian students until the U. S. hostages are released.

Most of the students affected will be graduating this spring and summer. But many already have received notices that they must depart before completing their intended courses of study.

It is estimated that there are from 60,000 to 75,000 Iranian students now in the United States.

Foreign-student advisers at colleges throughout the country reported that about two weeks ago Iranian students began receiving notices from the immigration service turning down requests for extensions of their visas.

The I.N.S. policy has interrupted the plans of students seeking to transfer from special institutes—where they are learning English—to undergraduate programs, as well as those of students seeking to move from undergraduate to graduate programs.

Majority Have Long-Term Visas

A number of Iranians who were in the middle of their undergraduate or graduate studies, but whose visas required yearly extensions, also have been told to leave.

A spokesman for the immigration service said the "overwhelming majority" of Iranians and other foreign students have visas that are good for the duration of their status as students in good standing.

But John F. Reichard, executive vice-president of the National Association for Foreign Student Affairs, said foreign-student advisers are reporting that a "surprisingly large number" of Iranian students do not have "duration of status" visas.

Many foreign students obtained duration-of-status visas after January, 1979, when the immigration service, in an effort to eliminate its record-keeping problems, switched from the previous system of requiring that foreign students renew their visas yearly.

Over the past year, however, I.N.S. has found it difficult to monitor the movements of foreign students under the new system. The agency has proposed resuming the policy of extending visas from year to year.

Foreign-student advisers now fear that if the new system goes into effect by next fall, as expected, it could lead to the expulsion of all Iranian students by 1981.

The advisers have expressed surprise and anger at the policy of not renewing Iranian-student visas.

Administration officials initially gave assurances that most Iranian students would be allowed to remain in the U. S. despite the President's April 7 order halting the issuance or renewal of visas to Iranians.

Within a week of the order, however, educators began to express concern that many students might be forced to leave be-

Continued on Page 6, Column 4

NOTE

ONLY THE FOLLOWING PAGES OF THIS PUBLICATION

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